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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/084,755	02/25/2002	Herve Benoit	PHFR 010022	8281	
24737 7:	590 06/28/2006		EXAMINER		
PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS			BROWN, CHRISTOPHER J		
P.O. BOX 3001 BRIARCLIFF	l MANOR, NY 10510		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
2.4			2134	-	
			DATE MAILED: 06/28/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/084,755	BENOIT, HERVE				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Christopher J. Brown	2134				
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SH WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any I	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANS assions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirr vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	I. lely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
2a)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/17/06. This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final. Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
5) □ 6) ⊠ 7) □ 8) □ Applicati	Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or on Papers The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the or other or	vn from consideration. r election requirement. r. epted or b)□ objected to by the B					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
2) Notice 3) Information	t(s) te of References Cited (PTO-892) te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) or No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10 have been considered but are moot n view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. On lines 7, 9, and 14 the meaning of the word "intended" is unclear. The examiner has interpreted this as that the actions are actually being performed, however the claim is ambiguous, in that the actions are only "intended" to be performed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Newby US 6,115,821 in view of Candelore US 6,912,513 in view of Kasahara US 2002/0001383.

As per claims 1, 10 Newby teaches a system to process and decoded signals in order to convert them into output stimuli understood by a user, (Col 3 lines 5-17). Newby teaches use of a decoder, (Col 5 lines 28-35). Newby teaches an output device, (Col 4 lines 1-10). Newby teaches descrambling means activated by an enabling signal, (Col 6 lines 1-20). Newby teaches descrambling means comprise hardware activated by said enabling signal, (Col 5 lines 43-60). Newby fails to teach decompressing. Newby fails to teach transferring a conditional access software program to descrambling means.

Candelore teaches a decoder that decompresses received data (Col 4 lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the compressing techniques of Candelore with the conditional access system of Newby because compressed data takes less space and is thus faster to transport.

Candelore does not teach transferring a conditional access software program to descrambling means.

Kasahara teaches sending from a sender to a receiver a decryption program, and a key for use with the decryption program, [0042].

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It would have been obvious to use the decryption program of Kasahara with the previous Newby-Candelore system because it provides a stronger crypto system thus enhancing security.

As per claim 3, Newby teaches the enabling means are incorporated in the decoder, (Col 5 lines 21-24, Col 6 lines 33-36).

As per claims 5, and 6 Newby teaches a smart card interfacing with the decoder to provide the enabling means via an enabling signal, (Col 7 lines 20-34).

As per claim 8, Newby teaches use of a smart card, (Col 7 lines 27, 61).

As per claim 9, Newby teaches where enabling means are provided through real-time data exchange, via multiple means of communication (Col 3 lines 40-60).

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Newby US 6,115,821 in view of Candelore US 6,912,513 in view of Kasahara US 2002/0001383. in view of Gammie US 5,029,207.

As per claim 2, the previous Newby-Candelore-Kasahara combination does not teach that the descrambler is in the decoder. Gammie teaches that the descrambler is in the decoder, (Fig 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the method of Gammie with the system of Newby-Candelore-Kasahara because by combining the descrambler with the decoder the system is smaller and more efficient.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Newby US 6,115,821 in view of Candelore US 6,912,513 in view of Kasahara US 2002/0001383. in view of "Functional Model of a Conditional Access System" EBU Project Group.

As per claim 4, the previous Newby-Candelore-Kasahara combination does not teach where the decoder is incorporated into the output device, EBU teaches that the decoder may be part of an output device, (pg 71, 4.1 Paragraph 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to integrate the system of Newby-Candelore-Kasahara with the output device of EBU to make the system smaller and more user friendly.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Newby US 6,115,821 in view of Candelore US 6,912,513 in view of Kasahara US 2002/0001383. in view of Della Valle EP 1168137A1

As per claim 7, the previous Newby-Candelore-Kasahara combination teaches a smartcard memory for storing protected information, but fails to teach a detachable smart card reader.

Della Valle teaches a detachable smart card reader capable of interacting with a device and a smartcard, [0011], [0023], Fig 1.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the portable smart card reader of Della Valle with the system of Newby-Candelore-Kasahara to enhance the security to prevent unwanted users from accessing the system.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Christopher J. Brown whose telephone number is (571)272-3833. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jaques Louis Jaques can be reached on (571)272-6962. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Christopher J. Brown

8300.

6/23/06

